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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

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Morarji Desai	Prime Minister
Charan Singh	Home Affairs
Jagjivan Ram	Defence
L.K. Advani	Information & Broadcasting
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Sikander Bakht	Works, Housing, Supply & Rehabilitation
H.N. Bahuguna	Chemicals & Fertilisers & Petroleum
Shanti Bhushan	Law, Justice & Company Affairs
P.C. Chunder	Education, Social Welfare & Culture
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Mohan Dharia	Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation
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Purushottam Kaushik	Tourism & Civil Aviation
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H.N. Patel	Finance, Revenue & Banking
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P. Ramachandran	Energy
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	External Affairs
Ravindra Varma	Parliamentary Affairs & Labour
Brijlal Verma	Industry

Janata to launch literacy drive

New Delhi, Apr. 3 (Samachar): Education Minister Prakash Chander Chunder announced plans to hasten the achievement of universal literacy in the country.

In what he described as a 'Janata (people's) movement', Dr. Chunder said India's two million primary school teachers would be offered extra remuneration for taking on additional students so that there could be 20 million new literates every year.

In fact, the Minister wanted every educated person to help his "backward brothers and sisters" achieve literacy. He noted that though the nation's founding fathers had promised free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14, literacy had yet to reach two-thirds of the population. He felt a greater stress on higher education had been responsible for this state of affairs.

Inquiry into immigrant's death sought

The National Association of Canadians of Origins in India has requested the Solicitor General, Hon. Francis Fox to investigate the death of Indal Narine, who was attacked for racial reasons in Toronto on January 7th.

The request dated March 24 is as follows:

"We are shocked to hear the news that Indal Narine committed suicide in Edmonton on March 19, 1977. Following the vicious racial attack on him in the Toronto subway on January 7, his status in Canada was being investigated by the immigration department. He fled to Edmonton to escape harrassment and threat. He came to Canada as a student more than two years ago and was afraid to go back to his country.

This is a very sad case and it remains in the minds of many Torontonians, particularly of ethnic origins, who have seen all the recent happenings in Toronto such as racial attacks on East Indians, cruel treatment of illegal immigrants and the suicidal deaths. (Alhadi Datoo, a 20 year old east Indian student committed suicide on March 21 in the fear of deportation.) We feel that there must be a more humane way of dealing with the cases of illegal immigrants residing in Canada.

Would you please investigate the case of Mr. Narine. We would like to know what factors, racism, discrimination and immigration harrassment, contributed to the death of this young east Indian man.

Joint strategy for the non-aligned

New Delhi, Apr. 3 (Samachar): The 25-member Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries will meet here from April 6 to chart out the future course of action in cooperation among the member countries and evolve a joint strategy to be followed on major international issues.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai will inaugurate the meeting, the first major non-aligned meet to be held in India apart from last year's Ministerial conference of non-aligned press agencies pool and first major international conference since installation of the new Janata Party led government.

Probe into Gandhi years planned

New Delhi - India's new Government announced it will launch three major investigations into Indira Gandhi's 11-year administration, including the financial dealings of the former prime minister's son Sanjay.

Home Minister Charan Singh told Parliament the investigations will focus on Sanjay's activities in setting up a huge automobile plant that never began regular production of cars, on the conduct of former defence minister Bansi Lal, and on a $700,000 alleged embezzlement from the state bank five years ago.

Mr. Singh said the Government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai had not yet worked out the details of the investigations, but he said the Government would take "effective action soon" to start the probes.

Janata parliamentarian Kanwarlal Gupta alleged in Parliament that Sanjay had misused his position as the prime minister's son to get favored treatment for his automobile manufacturing company, Maruti Private, Ltd.

Mr. Gupta alleged that Mr. Lal, while chief minister of Haryana state, had arranged the sale of 445 acres of land to the Maruti company at prices well below the market rates in exchange for political favors. Mr. Lal is a close friend of Sanjay.

Mr. Gupta said Maruti later accepted nearly $3-million in fees from would-be dealers. But regular production, initially estimated at 50,000 units a year, never began and dealers who sought refunds or interest on their deposits were threatened with imprisonment during the recent 20-month state of emergency, Mr. Gupta said.

He also charged that nationalized banks were forced to provide substantial loans to Maruti and that construction materials such as cement and steel, which were in short supply at the time, were made available to Sanjay's plant.

The bank case involved the withdrawal of $700,000 by a senior cashier, who said he gave the money to a former Government intelligence agency. The former officer was arrested and imprisoned, but he died in jail under what Mr. Gupta said were mysterious circumstances.

He also charged that after last month's election, about $115-million was withdrawn from the state bank, but he did not say by whom.

[A.P.]

Sanjay quits AICC

New Delhi, Apr. 4 (Samachar): Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay Gandhi resigned from the All-India Congress Committee.

In a letter to Congress President D.K. Borooah, Mr. Gandhi, who was defeated in the recent general elections from the Amethi constituency of Uttar Pradesh, wrote: "As I have already announced that I do not intend to take part in active politics, I see no reason to continue as a member of the AICC."

Accepting the resignation, Mr. Borooah wrote back, "I appreciate this thoughtful action of yours in view of your wish to retire from political life."

Ban on RSS lifted

New Delhi, Mar. 30 (Samachar): The government lifted the ban, imposed in July, 1975 on the Rashtriya Swayam Sangh, Anand Marg., Naxalite groups under the Communist banner, Jamiat-e-Islami and several other organisations.

The government also clarified that with the lifting of emergency March 21, all the Fundamental Rights stand automatically restored. State governments have been told to release all detenus held under various provisions imposed following the proclamation of internal emergency in the country in June, 1975.

Censorship on the Press was also lifted March 21 night.

Keep watch over Government:JP

New Delhi, Apr. 4 (Samachar): Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan reiterated the need for people's committees.

The entry of a new government does not eliminate the necessity of keeping a watch over how its members at various levels function, Mr. Narayan told All India Radio in an interview.

"Anybody can go wrong when he occupies a seat of any office or seat of power and he should be quite pleased to find that there is somebody to keep a check on what he or his colleagues are doing."

Mr. Narayan said the committees he envisions "from village upwards to the constituency" would be elected bodies, not nominated. They would be elected by every 100 of the village population.

He said such committees could become a permanent part of India's political system. He expected the ruling parties would welcome the idea.

Vajpayee for non-alignment

New Delhi, Apr. 3 (Samachar): External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said the new government had reaffirmed its commitment to the policy of non-alignment.

In an informal chat with reporters, he said it was true that members of the present government, while they were in Opposition, had criticised the manifestation of some deviation of policy of non-alignment (by previous government), but the policy as such was not questioned.

He declared the new government stood by all commitments made so far and would continue all the ongoing negotiations without any impediment.

Mr. Vajpayee said the new government would endeavour to strengthen friendly relations with all countries. "We will make sincere efforts to develop cooperative relationship with our neighbours," he added.

Commonwealth: India will take part in the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference. We cherish our membership in the Commonwealth.

Nuclear: There will be no change in India's policy of exploration of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

China: There has been an exchange of Ambassadors and we hope our relations with China will further improve.

Oil in Cauvery basin

Madras, Mar. 22 (Samachar): Oil has been struck for the first time in a self flowing well in the Cauvery Basin. A spokesman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which began an exploratory drilling in the basin over a decade ago, said the strike in a well in the sleepy village of Tirtacherry, in Karaikkal had an intermittent flow of about one to 1.5 million tonne a day.

The rise and fall of Sanjay

By George Mathew

New Delhi: On that eventful day, Sunday March 20, Sanjay Gandhi was living in a special suite in the residence of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow. He was visibly upset when the first report of the election results from Amethi came on the teleprinter installed in the Chief Minister's house.

As the lead of his opponent in election mounted Sanjay was seen shuttling between the teleprinter and his suite. He looked haggard, desperate and dejected. His wife Menaka Gandhi, who was with him, also looked lost in a pensive mood.

As if not being able to reconcile with the news on the printer, he rushed to his constituency Amethi, with his wife and some of his campaigners at around 8 p.m.

On his return he was stunned to know that his mother, Mrs. Gandhi as well was trailing behind. A broken man, as he looked, he rushed to the teleprinter and asked: "How is my mummy." Recovering from the shock he went through the other results and seemingly got some relief form the fact that "south of Narmada the Congress was not only maintaining its position but has improved it."

Horrified by the ensuing disaster, he left for Delhi with his wife by a special plane around 11 p.m.

The following morning he was neither heard or seen as the news flashed throughout the world that he lost by about 76,000 votes and his mother by over 55,000 votes.

A day later he was found in a mood of confession. In a statement he said: "I am all the more sorry if what I did in my personal capacity has recoiled on my mother whose life has been spent in selfless service."

About his future plans he said: "I have been thinking about what to do. There are other ways of serving the people than being in Parliament. I don't propose to be in active politics but propose to devote my energies to quiet constructive work."

About the election results he said: "The people of Amethi have made their choice. I accept their verdict as an expression of their preference. I should like to thank most warmly the voters who supported me and the Congress Party cadres who worked so tirelessly for me."

Mr. Sanjay Gandhi became prominent in political life following the Allahabad High Court judgement annulling the election of his mother, Mrs. Gandhi, from Rae Bareli constituency in 1971. He gave courage to her in those hours of trial and was at the helm of the events that followed. In those days of crisis Mrs. Gandhi found Sanjay as the only trusted "friend" with whom she could confide. Sanjay is alleged to have had a greater say in all the events that followed June 1975.

Side by side with the 20-point programme of Mrs. Gandhi, Sanjay launched a 5-point programme and mobilised the youth of the country to strengthen the Youth Congress. The youth power that he could mobilize gave him enormous strength and many veteran congress men looked amazed at his popularity.

Many ministers and chief ministers worked under his thumb while others looked helplessly under the emergency powers of the government. The bureaucracy was at his beck and call and his inconvenient critics were punished in many ways.

The part played by him in the government without having any position in the party or government came to be known as extra-constitutional authority. The CPI, the allies of the ruling congress, became his critic and many congressmen grumbled at the shape of events to come.

Mrs. Gandhi was accused of projecting the image of her son to provide for a dynastic rule. A section of the press gave him undue publicity and foreign newspapers reported him as the "Prince of Wales." He gathered large crowds wherever he went and the government machinery was left at his disposal. He was received by Governors and Chief Ministers at state capitals and accorded public receptions.

As the tide, his success did not last for long. On March 16, the people of Amethi, for whom he spent thousands of rupees for the upliftment of their villages, gave the verdict, taking vengence for the rigous of emergency that the people witnessed at his hand. He was humbled by his defeat and bowed out of politics which he found sweet in the beginning and bitter towards the end.

Overuse of antibiotics causes skin infection

New Delhi, April 4 (Samachar): Overuse of potent antibiotics and hormonal drugs can lead to certain fungal infection of skin, an Indian doctor warns.

According to Dr. L.N. Mohapatra, Head of the Microbiology Department at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, the commonest form of skin infection thus caused is what is known as "dermatophytes," caused by drug-resistant fugi.

Such skin infection is difficult to treat because of resistance acquired by the fungal organisms as a result of excessive use of antibiotics, Dr. Mohapatra said while delivering a lecture at the Indian Council of Medical Research last week.

Rise in export of synthetic textiles

New Delhi, Apr. 4 (Samachar): India's exports of rayon and synthetic textiles have risen to Rs. 280 million ($31 million) between April, 1976 and January, 1977.

According to an official Press release, this performance shows an improvement of 67 per cent over Rs. 167.9 million which was the figure for the full year 1975-76. Based on the present performance, it is expected that the exports of these items during the current financial year will reach a target of Rs. 375 million.

The exports during the first 10 months of the current financial year comprised Rs. 230 million of fabrics, Rs 14 million of garments and made-up items, Rs. 14.4 million of hosiery and knitwear items and Rs. 21.60 million of miscellaneous items. Booking of orders for export has been quite brisk during the last few months. Long-term contracts for rayon items are expected to be executed in due course.

The spurt in export activity, according to the release, has been due to various factors, including commitment of a larger number of manufacturers to export trade as a result of various promotional measures taken by the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council.

The countries which have recently shown greater interest in the Indian supplies are Iran, Afghanistan, Britain, Somalia, Yemen, Arab, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, France, Ethiopia, Italy, Fiji, Australia, Aden, Mauritius and Kuwait.

INDIAN KNOWHOW FOR SIX COUNTRIES

New Delhi, Mar. 22 (Samachar): The State-owned Engineers India Limited, a consultancy firm, has signed contracts with more than six countries to provide knowhow and designing services for several projects, according to Industrial Development Ministry Secretary Mohamad Fazal.

Dhebar, Gopalan Chandar and Devi dead

U.N. DHEBAR

Rajkot, Mar. 22 (Samachar): U.N. Dhebar, former Congress President, died of brain tumour. He was 72. He had been in a coma for the past seven days. He was removed to the local cancer hospital in the morning for cobalt treatment and was put on oxygen in the evening. Praful Dhebar, his only son and sister Kamlaben were at the bedside along with many local leaders when he breathed his last.

Soon after the death was announced, a surgeon removed the eye-balls which are to be deposited with the eye bank here as desired by Mr. Dhebar.

Born in 1905, Mr. Dhebar worked as a clerk after passing matriculation in 1922 and studied for a leadership examination. He passed it in 1928 and set up practice at Rajkot. He was influenced by Tolstoy and after meeting Mahatma Gandhi in 1936, he gave up his practice and did relief work in neighbouring villages during famine. In 1937, he revived the Kathiawad Political Conference and became its secretary. In 1947, he was elected President of the Gujarat State Congress Committee and the next year he became the Chief Minister of Saurashtra. He resigned as Chief Minister in 1954 and was elected as Congress President in 1955. In 1962 he was elected to the Lower House of Parliament, but resigned his seat the following year on becoming Chairman of the Khadi Commission.

A.K. GOP AN

Trivandrum, Mar. 29 (Samachar): Mr. A.K. Gopalan, Marxist leader and former Member of Parliament, died at the Medical College Hospital here. He was 73.

Mr. Gopalan was keeping indifferent health and was under treatment for quite some time.

In Mr. Gopalan's death, the left movement in India, particularly in Kerala, has been deprived of one of its stalwarts. Joining the Congress in 1927 and plunging deep into the country's freedom struggle, Mr. Gopalan had long innings of half a century in the thick of national politics. Almost the lone member of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) who had been elected to it in all the general elections since 1952, he was leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) group and the virtual leader of the Opposition till the house was dissolved last January.

Born in Cannanore district of Kerala, Mr. Gopalan started life as a teacher, but soon gave it up to join the Congress and begin a life of long incarceration in jails, agitations, hunger marches and fasts. He was among those who sowed the seeds of a Communist party in Kerala which, in later years, grew into a strong political force.

KRISHAN CHANDER

Bombay, Mar. 20 (Samachar): Noted Urdu novelist and Hindi film writer Krishan Chander died of a heart attack. He was 62.

Born in Lahore on November 26, 1914, his first collection of short stories, Tilasm-i-Khayal, was published in the late 30s. Since then he published more than 50 works, some of which have been translated into as many as 60 languages.

Krishan Chander spent his early days in Kashmir where his father served as a doctor in the state service. He matriculated from Poonch and moved to Lahore from where he secured a law degree in 1937.

He was attracted to the terrorist movement while he was in his teens and ran away from home to Calcutta where he spent several months receiving training in terrorist activities.

Following disillusionment with terrorism, he returned to Lahore and joined All India Radio as a programme assistant in 1939. He left AIR in 1942 and joined the Shalimar Studios as a film writer at the invitation of producer-director W.Z. Ahmed. His first film was "Man Ki Jeet". He wrote the dialogue for more than 30 Hindi films. Two of his better known directorial ventures in Hindi film were "Sarai Ke Bahar" and "Dil Ki Awaz".

A recipient of the Padma Bhushan, Krishan Chander combined in his writings an appeal to the intellectual and a simplicity understood by the masses. He was one of the few leftist writers with a wide readership.

His films mostly revolved round the life of the society's underprivileged. He had lately switched over to themes on nature, about man's senseless destruction of the flora and fauna around him.

SIDDHESHWARI DEVI

New Delhi, Mar. 29 (Samachar): The well-known Hindustani Musician, Siddheshwari Devi died here. She was 68.

Siddheshwari Devi, who hailed from Varansi, was recipient of the Sangeet Natak Akademy Award. She was also honoured with Padma Shri.

Mrs. Siddeshwari Devi won for herself a pre-eminent place in Hindustani classical music through devotion and dedication.

Luck came her way when Pandit Sivaji Mishra of Varanasi discovered her talent and trained her into an accomplished musicians.

After her teacher's death she learned music from Rajab Ali Khan of Dewas and Inayat Khan of Lahore.

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Trudeau

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, March 31, 1977.

In a message of greet Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister Pierre Tr expresses his firm hope the years ahead th relations that have existed past between the two coun partners in freedom and pr and as sister nations Commonwealth would cont yield benefits to both.

As the world's l democracy, India, says

Sanjiva R

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Mr. Reddy, 64, was the s of the fourth Lok Sabha 1967-69 when he quit the o

20th c

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Despite trucks and rail bullock carts are still a means of transporting good people in rural areas. Ind 13 million bullock carts ar number is increasing by 20 every year. Some 20 r Indians make their living d or indirectly through bulloc business investment which to about 2 billion po two-thirds of that of the railways. And as India have to live with its bullock

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Trudeau greets Desai

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, March 31, 1977.

In a message of greetings to Mr. Morarji Desai, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau expresses his firm hope that in the years ahead the warm relations that have existed in the past between the two countries as partners in freedom and progress and as sister nations of the Commonwealth would continue to yield benefits to both.

As the world's largest democracy, India, says Mr. Trudau, bears a responsibility that extends far beyond its own borders. Free people in Canada and elsewhere draw encouragement from the demonstrated vitality in a nation as large and diverse as India of the democratic institutions and ideals that we cherish in common.

Congratulating Mr. Desai on assuming duties of the high office of Prime Minister of India, Mr. Trudeau says, he would look forward to joining him at the heads of Government meeting in London in June.

Sanjiva Reddy is Speaker

The Sixth Lok Sabha, which commenced its session March 25 with oath-taking by the newly elected members, unanimously elected one-time presidential candidate Sanjiva Reddy as the Speaker March 26.

Mr. Reddy, 64, was the speaker of the fourth Lok Sabha from 1967-69 when he quit the office to contest unsuccessfully for the presidentship of India against V.V. Giri.

The House paid rich tributes to late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Moving a resolution the Prime Minister said Mr. Ahmed's passing away had deprived the nation of a guide and statesman of rare quality.

20th century bullockart

India has launched a project to redesign and modernise its bullock cart, the country's chief transport system after the railways. In response to a call from India's Prime Minister, scientists at at least four national institutes are working on improving the cart whose design has hardly changed since the Mohanjadaro civilsation (3000-2000 BC). The Department of Science and Technology, chief body for scientific affairs, has allocated Rs 300,000 (20,000 pounds) to develop three prototypes. Specifications include: the cart must be easy on the animals; technologically efficient; economically viable and aesthetically pleasing.

Despite trucks and rail links, bullock carts are still a major means of transporting goods and people in rural areas. India has 13 million bullock carts and the number is increasing by 200,000 every year. Some 20 million Indians make their living directly or indirectly through bullock cart business investment which runs to about 2 billion pounds, two-thirds of that of the Indian railways. And as India might have to live with its bullock carts for another 30 years its planners believe they should be more efficient.

The existing design is "functionally faulty and wasteful of pulling power," says N.S. Ramaswamy, director of the Indian Institute of Management in Bangalore.

Many of these problems should be eliminated in the prototypes under development. The new cart will, however, retain certain virtues of the traditional design like the large diameter wheels which are efficient for negotiating muddy patches frequently encountered in villages. The pneumatic tyres introduced some 15 years ago by Dunlop have an edge on paved roads but wooden wheels are considered to be better for dirt roads.

Reasons for the work are simple according to Ramaswamy. A 3 tonne new cart has five times the employment potential of a diesel truck, it needs no fossil fuel, makes no noise and causes no pollution. It is unlikely to be involved in motorway madness either.

New Scientist

Indo-French power pact

New Delhi, Mar. 24 (Samachar): India and France have signed an agreement envisioning cooperation in the field of power development. The agreement, signed last week, provides for collaboration covering an exchange of information and documentation, study tours, and training in the organisations of the Electricite De France (EDF) and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and deputation of experts to India by EDF to advise on technical, economic and commercial aspects relating to the power supply industry.

Knowhow import reduced

New Delhi, Mar. 28 (Samachar): India's efforts at self-reliance have helped the country overcome the need for import of knowhow in 50 areas of commercial production.

An analysis of 600 foreign collaborations recommended for acceptance has shown up a total foreign exchange inflow of Rs.2,400 million ($266 million) as against Rs. 5,600 million ($600 million) expenditure computed over a five-year period of production. The strategy for self-reliance in technology has been to absorb, develop and adopt imported technology through indigenous research and development efforts, coupled with a constant broadening and strengthening of the indigenous technological base and capabilities for developing technologies suited to the country's need.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS SPOT URANUS SATELLITE

New Delhi, Mar. 28 (Samachar): A hitherto unknown satellite of the planet Uranus has been discovered by two scientists at the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore.

The new satellite discovered by Dr. J.C. Bhattacharya and Dr. S. Kuppuswamy is about 30 K.M. in diameter and is the "innermost satellite" of Uranus.

Uranus is known to have five satellites-Titania, Oberon, Ariel, Umbriel and Miranda. The last one was discovered on February 16, 1948.

Happiest day:JP

Patna, Apr. 4 (Samachar): Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan says he was not surprised at the election results of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay Gandhi, nor was he sorry.

"she has got her deserts. She deserves it," he said while talking to reporters March 21.

Mr. Narayan said Mrs. Gandhi had been arrogant and had "terrorised" people." Asked whether it was not the happiest day of his life, Mr. Narayan smiled and said "yes."

Satellite link with Indonesia

New Delhi Mar. 29 (Samachar): The non-aligned Press Agencies Pool will be greatly strengthened when India starts a direct satellite telecom link with Indonesia by the middle of this year.

The link will be operated through Intelsat's Indian Ocean satellite. Communications Ministry Secretary S.M. Agarwal had discussions in this connection with Antara News Agency telecommunications Director K. Sukarman March 17.

Mr. Sukarman said his news agency makes use of radio beams to connect teleprinters in different parts of the country dotted with a number of islands.

During his brief visit here, Mr. Sukarman watched the polling in India's sixth General Election and witnessed arrangements made by the post and Telegraph Department for announcing results.

CONGRESS MINISTRY IN TRIPURA RESIGNS

Agartala, Apr. 3 (Samachar): The five-year old Congress ministry in Tripura, led by Sukhomoy Sengupta, has resigned, official sources said.

The sources said Governor L.P. Singh, who is now in Shillong, has accepted the resignation but asked Mr. Sengupta to continue till alternative arrangements are made.

Congress to cooperate

New Delhi, Mar. 30 (Samachar): Mrs. Indira Gandhi has extended her good wishes to the new government and hoped that the secular, socialist and democratic foundations of India will be reinforced.

Mrs. Gandhi, who resigned as Prime Minister March 22, said in a statement, "the collective judgement of the people must be respected. My colleagues and I accept their verdict unreservedly and in a spirit of humility". She continues as Prime Minister until the new government is sworn in.

"Elections are part of the democratic process to which we are deeply committed. I have always said, and I do believe, that the winning or losing of an election is less important than the strengthening of our country and ensuring a better life for our people.

"We are proud of our great country. As I take leave of you as Prime Minister, I should like to express my deep gratitude to my colleagues, to my party and to the millions of men, women and children who have given me their trust, cooperation and even affection over the years. My love and concern for the welfare of every section of the people remain unchanged. Since childhood, my aim has been to serve the people to the limit of my endurance. This I shall continue to do."

The Congress Working Committee meanwhile held a meeting March 22 and expressed admiration for the outstanding leadership given by Mrs. Gandhi to the nation and the party and hoped she "will continue to lead us."

A resolution adopted by the Committee said that for 11 years Mrs. Gandhi had led the country through successive national and world crises with "courage, calm and resoluteness."

The working committee decided to hold organisational elections by the September-end and declared the party would work as a constructive and responsible Opposition in Parliament.

The Congress Parliamentary Party, which has a membership of 316 — 153 in Lok Sabha (Lower House) and 163 in Rajya Sabha (Upper House) — March 24 unanimously elected Y.B. Chavan as its leader. Mr. Chavan was the External Affairs Minister in the earlier government.

Sanjay quits politics

New Delhi, Mar. 23 (Samachar): Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, March 22 indicated he is quitting active politics and will devote himself to "quiet constructive work."

"I have been thinking of what to do," he told reporters on being asked about his future plans. Mr. Gandhi, who entered the national political scene as a driving force behind the government's family planning and slum clearance programme while the country was under internal emergency, lost in his bid to be elected to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) from Amethi, Uttar Pradesh.

"There are other ways of serving the people than being in Parliament," he said.

"Elections generate heat and passion, and many things are said which are neither true nor fair. I have thought over the criticisms levelled against me regarding the role I am supposed to have played in the last few months. I have tried to answer these allegations and am sad if impressions still remain.

"I am all the more sorry if what I did in my personal capacity has recoiled on my mother whose life has been spent in selfless service."

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THE DESAI CABINET

The fourth Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai has formed his cabinet. As expected it consists of members from all the components of Janata plus those from Jagjivan Ram's Congress for Democracy. The cabinet consists of some people of good calibre and some of doubtful ability. Having had little support from the South, states like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are unrepresented while token representation has been given to the others. Another area of weakness in lack of women in the cabinet perhaps a reaction to the rule of a woman.

The new cabinet has a most difficult job. There is very little in common between many of them ideologically, except their antagonism to the mother and the son that set (politically) recently. It is a good decision to investigate the activities of Sanjay Gandhi who is reported to have amassed a fortune during his mother's regime. (It may be mentioned here that similar accusations had been raised about Morarji's son once upon a time!).

The people of India do expect that the reputation of the new prime minister as an efficient administrator will reflect in the administration of a country once referred to as a "functioning anarchy". Also one hopes that one of the most important programs ever introduced in India - the family planning program - will not remain sterile as a result of Sanjay Gandhi's sterilisation program.

Hopefully free enterprise will be free to operate more effectively under the new regime. We hope the operations of smugglers and their foreign exchange rackets will not start skyrocketing again.

RADIO CENTRE

Acting Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court Ved Pal Tyagi was sworn in as Governor of Rajasthan by Justice A.P. Sen (left) in Jaipur. The vacancy of Governor was caused by the resignation of the incumbent Joginder Singh for standing as a candidate in the recent Lok Sabha elections. Mr. Singh has since been defeated in the elections.

Letters

India without Indira at the helm

I have received the news of the results of the Election in India with bewilderment, and finally with a great deal of indignation! If ever there was a case of Dropping the Pilot, this is it! Admittedly, no one likes an Emergency, especially one for nearly two years, but surely the people of India realized the **absolute necessity** for it, and also the benefits accrued to India as a result! They have voted out the best Prime Minister the world has ever seen for what Scotland's poet, Robert Burns might well have described as "a parcel o' rogues in a nation"!

Let us examine some of these characters. First of all Raj Narain, who defeated Mrs. Gandhi in her own constituency. A small man with a small mind, who caused Mrs. Gandhi so much trouble over a petty regulation in 1975. This man has also been put out of the Lok Sabha on a few occasions for un-parliamentary conduct and language. Yet this is the person whom the constituency voted into Parliament in place of the wonderful Mrs. Gandhi! Secondly, Jagjivan Ram, a man who deserted his leader in her hour of need. He is reported to have stated that he received a "call" from the nation! (This reminds me of the clergymen who receive a "call" from another parish - usually one with a larger stipend!) I'm afraid Mr. Ram cannot "ram" this down my throat!

Now let us have a look at India's new Prime Minister - Morarji Desai. He began his career as a stooge of his Imperialist masters, who eventually sacked him for corrupt practices. He then joined the Congress Party in a fit of pique, although he was never a Congress man at heart. He wormed his way into the confidences of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and finally Mrs. Indira Gandhi herself. (All this I read in the Indian newspaper "Blitz" when I was in Glasgow, Scotland). When he was Police Commissioner in Bombay or somewhere in 1948 (again, according to "Blitz") he received information of a plot to assassinate the Mahatma, but he either forgot or refused to pass this on to the authorities in New Delhi. Had he done so, the Mahatma's life would have been saved. However, as he was reported to have called Godse, the Mahatma's murdered "a great patriot", it might well be that it was not exactly forgetfulness on Mr. Desai's part! These, then, are the people who have been chosen instead of Mrs. Gandhi!

Also, as the C.I.A. have been active all over the Indian sub-continent like a plague of locusts, it wouldn't surprise me one bit if the brains behind the trouble in India was Herr Dekter Heinrich Kissinger (the doctor who never cured anyone!). He insulted Mrs. Gandhi, because she very properly refused to accept dictation from Washington.

On the other hand, Mrs. Gandhi would have been better advised to have revoked the Emergency in its entirety **before** calling the Election, as this tended to give people the idea that the Emergency regulations would have been resumed had she won. I think the people of India may well regret their decision to have voted against Mrs. Gandhi, who has done so much for her country, and whose whole life has been, and is one of self-sacrificing service to her country and its betterment.

Richard D. Corrance,
Cranbrook, B.C.

Christ was a Paki

I read your very enlightening write-up in the recent issue of Canadian India Times regarding ways and means of combating racial prejudice against East Indian and Pakistanies in Ontario. I had similar ideas to tackle the problem. I strongly felt that there has to be an effective P.R. Campaign, but I could not do it on individual basis as I have neither resources nor expertise in that line. I believe it has to be a professional job. We have formed an Association in our area for this purpose last week. It is called, "Peel Association for Community Relations."

I thought of a couple of slogans for bumper stickers and buttons which our Association will produce for general distribution, but we need to know whether these slogans are suitable or not. We do not want to do an amateur job which might backfire on us. We have been looking for a specialist in Public Relations to tell us what reaction these slogans will produce. Here are the slogans

PAK MEANS 'PURE'
CHRIST WAS A PAKI

PAKI MEANS PURE
I AM PROUD TO BE A PAKI

Please let me explain the idea behind these slogans. Literally speaking in my language the word "PAK" means pure or clean and "PAKI" would mean "the one who is pure". I bet, most people who use this word don't know that. They believe that this is a nasty word which they can use to taunt and insult our people. I feel that if people at large come to know the true meaning of the word, it would take away the nasty connotation which is intended by the name callers. I would appreciate your comments.

Ajit Adhopia
Mississauga, Ontario

Research on dress

I am researching different modes of dress in Ontario for an upcoming booklet to be published by the Multicultural Development Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Clothing is generally integrally related to one's personal, social and cultural identity. With this in mind, the booklet will examine the ways people, particularly immigrant groups, have dressed since around the turn of the century to the present time. It will explore the relationship between clothing and one's ethno-cultural background, and, most importantly perhaps, the societal pressures faced by those who do not conform to the fashion business' concept of what is 'fashionable' and indeed, acceptable. Because clothing, like colour of skin, is so visible, and because there seems to be an increasing intolerance in Ontario of racial and ethnocultural diversity, what people wear can be a significant variable in discrimination and racism.

It is hoped that a booklet on this subject will help foster greater understanding through emphasizing the right, here reflected in modes of dress, of individuals and groups to retain their culture while, at the same time, contributing to and participating in the community.

I am looking for pictures, and for documents which describe Indian dress, and its cultural significance, as well as any documentation as to the reasons why or why not, individuals have changed their mode of dress since coming to Canada. I am also interested in discussing with people their own experiences, and their ideas about this project. If you have any information, or know where I might look, and if you would be interested in talking about the issues involved, I would very much appreciate hearing from you.

Penelope Richmond,
1 Langley Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario, M4K 1B4,
(416) 465-7202.

Foreign aid Rs.1295 crores

New Delhi, Apr. 3 (Samachar): External assistance in 1977-78 is assumed at Rs. 1,295 crores ($1440 million) in the interim budget presented to Parliament March 28.

The net assistance, after debt servicing of the order of Rs. 612 crores ($680 million) is estimated to remain Rs. 894/Crores ($982 million) after taking grant and commodity assistance into account.

The gross external aid figure includes Rs. 290 crores ($320 million) of disbursements from new credits expected to be committed during 1977-78.

Of this, $100 million (Rs. 90 crores) is expected to be drawn from the special fund, which has been set up with profits from the sale of gold by the International Monetary Fund.

Besides, India also expected to receive Rs. 124 crores ($138 million) as oil credits (as against Rs. 94 crores ($104 million) in the current year) and Rs. 50 crores ($55 million) as special credits.

NASA ACCEPTS INDIAN PROPOSAL

Bombay, Apr. 3. (Samachar): The National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States has accepted a cosmic ray experiment proposal of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

Thre
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By George Mathew

New Delhi: The ge
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JANATA WAVE

The combined opposition
the banner of Janata Party.
fought the election under
symbol burying their dif
political philosophies and
ogies for restoring the rule o
individual liberties and dem
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National Congress which f
the British rule for ide
purpose for its deviation fro
Gandhian path which the co
cherished most.

The reasons for the down
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was termed the Waterloo of
Gandhi, may be legion.
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gagging the press, devalu
the judiciary, suspensio
fundamental rights, the infa
42nd amendment of the co
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and the powers under emer
and a score of others. All
ended up in what became
in the press jargon as the "
wave", "Anti-nasbandi
sterilisation) wave". An
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or "Anti-emergency wave"
ultimately resulted in a "
wave" which sweeped the
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The most unexpected resu
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SANJAY

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was provided.

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lost to his Janata rival
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over 1,65,000 votes in spite
"forget and forgive" appea
folded hands during his el
campaign.

Among others were:
Shukla, Minister for Inform
and Broadcasting for mu
the Press, H.R. Gokhle,
Minister, for his somersault

he helm

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SA ACCEPTS INDIAN PRO- SAL

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Three decades of Congress rule

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The general elections to the sixth Lok Sabha marked the end of the 30-year old Congress rule in India and also the dynastic rule of which Mrs. Indira Gandhi was always accused of.

The peaceful poll, the smooth transfer of power and the democratic process by which a government was elected to power have proved the triumph of the common man and his political maturity in a country where more than 70 per cent are illiterates and a vast majority live below the poverty line.

JANATA WAVE

The combined opposition under the banner of Janata Party which fought the election under one symbol burying their different political philosophies and ideologies for restoring the rule of law, individual liberties and democratic rule humbled the Indian National Congress which fought the British rule for identical purpose for its deviation from the Gandhian path which the country cherished most.

The reasons for the downfall of the Congress at the poll, which was termed the Waterloo of Mrs. Gandhi, may be legion. The rigours of emergency, compulsory sterilisation, building up extra-constitutional authority, gagging the press, devaluating the judiciary, suspension of fundamental rights, the infamous 42nd amendment of the constitution, misusing the mass media and the powers under emergency and a score of others. All these ended up in what became known in the press jargon as the "Babuji wave", "Anti-nasbandi (forced sterilisation) wave", Anti-congress wave", "anti-Indira wave" or "Anti-emergency wave" which ultimately resulted in a "janata wave" which swept the polls in North India which witnessed the repression under the emergency at its zenith.

The most unexpected result was the defeat of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in her home constituency of Rae Bareli by more than 55,000 votes by her Janata Party rival Raj Narayan, who has become known as the "giant killer", which ended her 11-year rule as Prime Minister.

SANJAY

Another was the verdict of Amethi constituency which humbled Sanjay Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi's son, who lost to Ravindra Pratap Singh (Janata) by about 76,000 votes. The defeat of Mrs. Gandhi and that of the Congress is now ascribed to Sanjay who wielded extra-constitutional powers and enjoyed undue patronage of the government under the guise of the youth congress power which he could mobilise which turned out to be only on the surface.

All the ministers who misued their position and powers to supress the feelings of the masses by going to the extent of hurting human values and dignity have been humbled by vigilent people who silently exercised their franchise when an opportunity was provided.

The villian of the piece was the Defence Minister Bansilal who lost to his Janata rival Mrs. Chandravati in his home constituency of Bhivani in Haryana by over 1,65,000 votes in spite of his "forget and forgive" appeal with folded hands during his election campaign.

Among others were: V.C. Shukla, Minister for Information and Broadcasting for muzzling the Press. H.R. Ghokle, Law Minister, for his somersault of the Constitution, Sardar Swaran Singh, Former Defence Minister and Chairman of the Constitutional Amendment Committee, for shaping the Constitution to the political needs of the Prime Minister, Om Mehta, Minister of State for Home Affairs, for his misuse of MISA and DIR, and Pranab Mukerjee, Minister for Revenue, for his misuse of the tax-collection set-up against "inconvenient critics."

Out of the 49 ministers who went to the poll, only 15 were successful. Seven of the 13 cabinet ministers won, but only four of the 17 ministers of state and four of the 19 deputy ministers were returned.

WIPED OUT

The Congress party has been virtually wiped out in all Northern States except for Jammu and Kashmir. It secured only one seat each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and went without a single seat in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the union territory of Delhi.

It fared badly in West Bengal and Orissa, but retained its hold in Assam. Although it did not secure a single seat in Bombay, in the State of Maharashtra it secured 20 of the 48 seats reducing considerably its hold on the state.

However, the Janata wave did not move south of the Vindhyas. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala stood solidly with the congress providing it the opportunity to keep its identity in Parliament as the largest opposition. The reason is that the rigours of emergency also did not make its impact beyond the Vindhyas.

Kerala kept away from the political fervor of the nation by returning all the Congress candidates to the Lok Sabha. A notable defeat was that of the veteran journalist B.G. Verghese who fought as an independent with opposition supports.

Kerala which was the only state to hold assembly elections also, returned the ruling united front government of Achuta Menon which provided a stable government for six years now. The Assembly position now is: Congress 38; CPI 23; Kerala Congress 20, Muslim League 13, Revolutionary Socialist Party 9; National Democratic Party 5; Praja Socialist Party 3; Total 111 (for United Front). Opposition parties are: CPI (Marxist) 17; Janata Party 6; Muslim League (Opposition) 3; Kerala Congress (O) 2, CFD 1; Total 29.

Under the very nose of the Central Government, the Union Territory of Delhi returned all the seven Janata candidates to the Lok Sabha, four of them with more than 100,000 lead over their rivals and the remaining with more than 80,000 votes. The Congress candidates on the other hand polled less than 30 per cent of the votes. In the 1971 elections six seats went to the Congress and one to the CPI.

Before submitting her resignation and that of her council of Ministers to the Acting President B.D. Jatti on March 22, Mrs. Gandhi advised the President to lift emergency and a proclamation to that effect was issued. Censorship has been withdrawn and fundamental rights restored. Many states have already released all MISA and other detenues. George Fernandez who is undergoing trial in the Baroda Dynamite case who was in detention, has been released on bail. Earlier he was elected to the Lok Sabha with more than 3,34000 votes lead against his Congress rival.

Indira's last days in office

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: It was Sunday March 20. Counting of votes was going on simultaneously in the various counting stations throughout the country. Thousands of people gathered outside these stations. By afternoon the clear lead maintained by many Janata Party candidates became news and people cheered and went around announcing the trend. However, the AIR, Television and Samachar kept the news to themselves until evening. Newspapers put up election charts outside their offices which were thronged by people.

A confident Mrs. Indira Gandhi spent a relaxed day at 1 Safdarjung Road in New Delhi, her official residence. First reports from Rae Bareli came by 7 p.m. announcing a lead for Mrs. Gandhi's opponent and the staff was taken by surprise. They did not break the news to Mrs. Gandhi thinking that the lead will be reversed as counting progressed and the Prime Minister could be told when the news would be favourable. But by 8 p.m. she was still trailing by 12,000 votes with no sign of recovery and the staff took courage to inform the Prime Minister.

Mrs. Gandhi took it cooly although it was complete surprise to her. She sat calm and composed and absorbed in deep thoughts. The staff of the household felt disturbed and lost. No doubt the news belied the report her election agents gave her earlier. The atmosphere in her house resembled that of the day when the Allahabad High Court judgement against her election came on June 12, 1975.

Mrs. Gandhi visited her constituency only twice after general election was announced. She cancelled other scheduled election meetings in Rae Bareli to accommodate her colleagues who wanted her campaign in their constituencies to counter the Janata wave. She obliged them, discarding her own constituency, as she never suspected that the people there who elected her twice before with thumbing majority would betray her this time.

She summoned a Cabinet meeting immediately by which time the lead was increasing and the obvious was beyond doubt. She told those around her that if she had to lose, there was no way out. Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was in Lucknow at that time upset by his own prospects in the elections and that of his mother. The Cabinet decided to recommend to the Acting President to lift the state of emergency.

Meanwhile, the Janata Party pledged to restore civil liberty as soon as it takes over the government. Among its other pledges are: restoration of all democratic rights, a bill withdrawing or annulling the infamous prevention of Objectional Matter Act, review of the famous Feroze Gandhi the late husband of Mrs. Gandhi Act which provides immunity on reporting of parliamentary proceedings, withdrawal of both emergencies - internal emergency imposed on June 25, 1975 and the external emergency promulgated earlier in the wake of external aggression, release of detenues and review of specific cases in the court of law and cancellation of warrants of arrests pending against people.

The election pattern of 1977 has left Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala without adequate representation in the Central Government. Sanjeeva Reddy, former Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the lone Janata Party representative from Andhra Pradesh.

It was all quiet at the P.M.'s residence that night. The lights went off much earlier than usual. The main gate was closed and security men stood guarding it. All approach roads to her residence were also guarded by a posse of policemen posted immediately.

By 3 a.m. it was clear that she had lost. The news was flashed throughout the world. But Samachar and AIR withheld it until early morning. She had two hours sleep that night and faced the early morning of Monday to make the inevitable decision to resign along with her Cabinet.

Soon after submitting her resignation she, in a statement, offered to the new government "constructive cooperation" in the common tasks that face our nation."

The statement said: "The collective judgement of the people must be respected. My colleagues and I accept their verdict unreservedly and in a spirit of humility.

"Elections are part of the democratic process to which we are deeply committed. I have always said, and I do believe, that the winning or losing of an election is less important than the strengthening of our people.

"I give my good wishes to the new government that will be formed. I hope that the secular, socialist and democratic foundations of India will be reinforced and the Congress Party and I are ready to give constructive cooperation in the common tasks that face our nation.

"We are proud of our great country. As I take leave of you as Prime Minister, I should like to express my gratitude to my colleagues, to my party and to the millions of men, women and children who have given me deep affection over the years. My love and concern for the welfare of every section of the people remain unchanged. Since childhood, my aim has been to serve the people to the limit of my endurance. This I shall continue to do.

"My good wishes to you now and always."

Mrs. Indira Gandhi's resignation marked the end of her 11-year rule as the Prime Minister of India and the fall of one of the most powerful personalities in South Asia.

Mrs. Gandhi was sworn in as Prime Minister on January 24, 1966 following the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent. She was sworn in twice later in 1967 and 1971 after the general elections when her party was returned to power.

Her finest hour was when he she successfully handled the Bangladesh war and the victory over Pakistan in 1971.

India's commitment to science

Building Scientific Institutions in India, Saha and Bhabha. Robert S. Anderson. McGill University Centre for Developing-Area Studies, Montreal, 1975.

India, a country of large economic and social challenges, exploded a nuclear device in 1974, launched a satellite in 1975, and committed $110.2 million of its national budget to atomic energy and nuclear research plus $24 million to space research in 1973-74. With the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (India), and a network of atomic and space centers and laboratories stretching across the country, India maintains a science and technology establishment of considerable proportions.

"How did this situation arise? What moved a poor country where scanty funds, old equipment, a difficult climate, and the indifference of students and scientists militated against a lively research tradition to a position where its theoretical and experimental work is recognized around the world?"

Important aspects of the answer to these questions lie in Robert Anderson's small book, based substantially on interviews with Indian and other scientists between 1967 and 1975. The author selects the lives of two prominent but strikingly different scientists, Meghnad Saha (1893-1956) and Homi Bhabha (1909-1966), with well-established international reputations in astrophysics and in cosmic-ray and elementary-particle theory, respectively, and examines the social, educational, political, and philosophical influences that caused them to impart distinctive and determining influences to the development of Indian science. In doing so, Anderson sets up a biographical model for studying the growth of scientific institutions and the play of personality and power in molding a scientific community, and suggests the pertinence of comparative studies of scientists and scientific-institution building in other countries. These, he writes, "could provide an empirical basis for understanding the characteristics of the entire scientific community."

Saha and Bhabha represent distant ends of the social and organizational spectrum of science. Saha, the son of a small shopkeeper from East Bengal, rose scholastically by way of Dacca College and Presidency College Calcutta and the universities of London and Berlin, became a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in the impecunious period of Colonial science in India in the 20's, began to influence the establishment of scientific academies and journals; encouraged university-based research, notably in mathematics and astrophysics at Allahabad and Calcutta, established the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (1950), and entered Parliament in 1951 for the purposes of planning national industrial development and relating science and technology to "the problem of living for India's millions."

Bhabha, contrastingly, was a member of a wealthy Parsi family. He studies at Cambridge, trained in theoretical physics at the Cavendish Laboratory, won a fellowship in the Royal Society, and began a prestigious career in wartime India, where he put his thrust not in the universities but in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, which he founded in 1945, in building close and "indispensable" relations with Nehru, and in shaping the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Essentially Bhabha personified the scientific aristocracy of Big Science. He was "a career science organizer" who worked closely within government, donning a variety of official hats yet managing to retain a necessary measure of scientific autonomy. At his death in an air crash in 1966, he held a formidable array of official posts, including secretary to the government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy, ex officio chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and director of the Atomic Energy Establishment of Trombay, director and professor of theoretical physics at the Tata Institute, and chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee to Cabinet.

continued on Page 6

Films

MEN AND GODS OF KERALA

Produced and directed by Asha and Paul Louis Spaak

Men and God of Kerala is a kaleidoscope of the diverse religious beliefs that abound in India. And the Spaaks have found Kerala the most suitable Indian state to reflect best the rich religious mosaic of India. For Kerala has the distinction of having nurtured for centuries, the four major religions of the world: Christianity, Judaism, Islam and of course Hinduism. Yet in spite of religious differences, its population has lived in almost uninterrupted harmony. If the Jewish population, unlike the other communities, is decreasing, it is only because Jews have chosen to return to their biblical homeland.

This 52-minute film reflects the approach and attitude of the communities to their religious rituals and rites, their social and communal life, which though distinct from each other has yet the thread of a common culture running through them. **Men and Gods of Kerala** was made for foreign TV audiences and to that end the commentary is self-contained, so much so that even the non-Malayalee Indian audience should find it educative. One learns that a certain community kills chickens by the thousand on a sacred day; that for Swami Ayyappan's devotees a pilgrimage to his shrine can truly be complete only through annual visits for 18 years; and that the first Christian church was built on a piece of land gifted by a Hindu temple. One had thought that Sikhs were as rare in Kerala as coconut palms in the Punjab, but a few shots of a Sikh, his Malayalee wife and child put one wise.

The Spaaks reveal a genuine love for the country and portray the people with sympathy.

DARSHAK
in Democratic World.

ANURODH

Directed by Shakti Samanta
Produced by Girija Samanta

This film is as much a mix of the old style and the new as a strange blend of truth and fantasy. Its story is based on the overworked theme of conflict of values and mores between the young and the old. The entertainment effect is sought to be created by a series of laboured surprises.

Vinod Mehra's portrayal of the TB striken lyric writer - a side role though - seems to be his best performance to date. Ashok Kumar, the old thespian, makes full use of his gift of enlivening even a mediocre movie. As the kindhearted grand father, he bears the palm, putting Rajesh Khanna, the hero, somewhat in the shade. The latter as a radio singer returns to his mannerisms, made popular by **Aradhana** and **Anand.** Asrani as the sikh driver stumbles over his Punjabi, mixing the earthy dialect with Bombay Hindi and a Sindhi accent.

The disappointment is Simple Kapadia who makes a debut in this film. Her face and voice seem unconvincing for her heroine's role as a modish girl who falls in love with a radio singer without having seen him. One suspects that her voice has been dubbed. And mere apparel does not proclaim an actress. Reeta Bhaduri surpasses her with her performance, though the camera turns repeatedly to focus on the latter - to little purpose.

Book review

Cont'd from Page 5

Bhabha's influence lay behind the Canada-India Reactor Agreement of 1956, his "policy of flexible nuclear development," writes Anderson, "had been skillfully woven into the agreement in such a way that it was impossible for Canada to later insist on adequate safeguards." His drive and initiative laid the ground plan for the complex of India's atomic reactors and laboratories. From differing standpoints, Bhabha and Saha both sought self-reliance for Indian scientists, Bhabha seeing this in the adaptation of imported models to gain time and ensure training and Saha preferring an independent science and technology tied to socialistic economic development.

Their separate influences in fact produced institutes that "have promoted an expert-dependent or specialist-dependent pattern of social development."

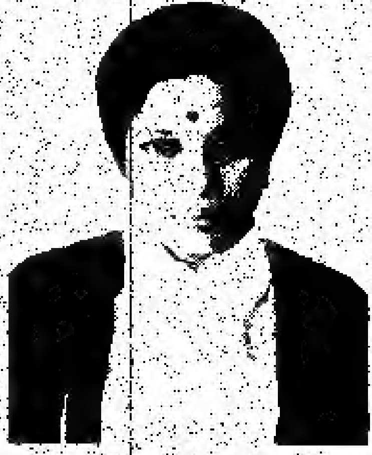
Anderson's contrapuntal biographical analysis is a novel approach to the sociology of science. Yet the method is not entirely successful. There is considerable fragmentation and repetition, and an amount of indigestible detail is scattered through the text. What does emerge, however, is a store of information of India's scientific arena across the formative years from the '20's to the mid-'60's, and some fertile evidence for historians and sociologists of science in other countries of the pervasive and dynamic influence of highly motivated individuals on the formation of national policy in science.

Ann Mozley Moyal
[Reprinted from Science]

They were elected

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bengali Multicultural Association ('Deshantari'), Ottawa, the following have been elected as office-bearers for the year 1977:

President: Dr (Mrs.) M. Saha
Vice President: Dave Basu
Secretary: Mrs. Ranjana Roy
Treasurer: A.K. Sarkar
Members: Mrs. Supriya Roy
N. Chatterji
Dr. N.P. Sen
Dr. P. Neogi
Mrs. Neena Sarkar
Dr. A.K. Poddar (Ex office Past President).



The first lady High Court Judge from the Bar is Mrs. Justice Amareswari of the Andhra Pradesh High Court recently appointed by the President. Mrs. Anna Chandy, now retired and Mrs. Janaki Amma, sitting Judge, both of Kerala High Court were elevated from subordinate judiciary.

Appointments were recently made to the Peel Association for Community Relations on an acting basis as follows

Acting President: D. Hasan
Acting Secretary: A. Adhopia
Acting Joint Secretary: R. Ahmed
Acting Treasurer: S.K. Jain

Volunteers are welcome to join this association and assist in its various sub-committee activities in the Peel region. For details please contact D. Hasan at 828-9944.

Bengalis to present English play

The Bengali Multicultural Association (Deshantari) will present a play in English "Post Office" written by the Nobel laureate Rabindra Nath Tagore. It will be held on April 16, 1977 (Saturday) at 8 p.m. The place is Carleton University, H.S. Southam Hall (Alumni Theatre), next to parking lot No. 1 (parking available here). The proceeds from the play will go to the India Canada Association Charitable Trust, Ottawa. For further information and tickets, please call 829-8059, 825-5201, 820-6113 or 824-5195.

ACTION /ADAPTATION

Action/Adaptation is a project started recently in the **Montreal** area to help immigrant women from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to orient themselves to life in Canada. The centre gives information about:-

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elected

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India asserted its spirit of democracy

Dr. I.M. Muthanna

So far as one hailing from India I used to have a feeling of being a citizen of an immensely populous and culturally prestigious but weak country. But now the world knew that even India can throw out tyrants and oppressors who go about blabbering that they were created to restore order, ensure stability and infuse discipline into the country.

India's Congress party which was trounced in the recent elections, was not the genuine Congress organization that was founded by the pioneer nationalists of the last century, and which was later on nurtured and fed by such stalwarts like Mrs. Annie Besant, the theosophist, and, of course, Mahatma Gandhi.

However, when Mrs. Gandhi inherited the Congress party leadership it was already in a tattered condition. She was installed as prime minister in 1966. Some politicians thought that she might fetch more votes for them because she was 'her father's daughter'. But in the very next year in 1967 those "idiots" really lost the game for her. Anyway when she finally quit the parent organization in 1969 she became the leader of only a wing of the Congress - the break up of which was caused by herself after openly defying the decisions of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

It is clear, therefore, that the old Indian National Congress no longer exists. Mrs. Gandhi labelled her own wing of Congress as such. In the general elections of 1971 the people of India voted for her wing of Congress not because they liked her leadership but due to the fact that there was no strong alternative political party to replace the already broken Congress. The problem of Bangladesh incidentally helped her party to boost its ego and image.

That election of 1971 really turned her head and made her think that she was indispensable. With that, of course, there was misrule, corruption, nepotism and other malpractices in all branches of administration. This provoked the opposition leaders like Jayprakash Narain to openly canvass for the replacement of Mrs. Gandhi. That protest campaign was strengthened by her conviction by the Allahabad High Court for electoral malpractices and mainly for lying to the Court. The judgement also made it clear that Mrs. Gandhi be debarred from the Congress organization for a period of six years.

CONVICTED

It should also be said that Mrs. Gandhi was not a legally elected prime minister since 1969, and from June 1975, she was a convicted prime minister. She did not even resign like a decent politician after her conviction but defied the court order by raising a bogey of chaos, disorder and indiscipline in the country. She screamed that the leaders of the opposition parties were trying to sabotage democracy and the rule of law which she herself violated. So instead of herself going to jail she introduced a phoney emergency after shouting "wolf, wolf", jailed many thousands of people, gagged the free press, amended the constitution, erased the fundamental rights of citizens, clipped the powers of the judiciary and got some laws retrospectively altered only to make her continue in office. She also created a news-pool system to "manufacture" her own brand of news. She said that the foreign news media was distorting facts about India. Thus a totally and incredibly artificial situation was created during the nineteen months from June 1975. From out of that mess suddenly emerged her upstart son who had already accumulated charges of fraud amounting to many millions of rupees, and who is now rightly dubbed into the streets. He should be lucky if he escapes prosecution at the hands of the new regime.

EMERGENCY

During the emergency, Mrs. Gandhi's job was to merely talk about some programs that she had supposed to have introduced only to strengthen her power base. She also screamed hoarse on curbing inflation, creating stability, restoring order, infusing discipline in the country and so on. With these catchy slogans in a highly populated country the common people did not know what really was happening. Mrs. Gandhi recruited men and women from obscure quarters and made them ministers whose main job was to propagate the "policies and programs" introduced mostly on the Soviet pattern. A good many of her people travelled abroad to say that everything in India was good, everybody was happy, and the whole country was quiet and peaceful.

Also during the emergency a lot of brainwashing of the common people was done. Apart from the reported arrest of more than 200,000 people, the country's youth force was mustered, civil service personnel was called for periodical "conferences", the social studies teachers were called for "meetings", the political workers across the country were made to follow the official line, the press was thoroughly muzzled, the judiciary was cut into a humiliating size, many journals run by the country's intellectuals closed their office in "utter disgust", and official awards and honours were bestowed on their hand-picked courtiers of no real merit whatsoever.

FEAR

With this the common people developed a fear psychosis, but they well-realised the entire hoax of the emergency and all about the bluff and bluster programs introduced only to mislead people. A good lot of opportunists and sycophants appeared and they sang songs, wrote poems, and got up bulky volumes of books eulogising the party in power. Such prestigious journals like the Illustrated Weekly of India too joined the bandwagon of the ruling party and those reputed industrialists like Birla & Co. became a strong source of strength to the oppressive regime of the day.

During this time the elder Congressmen, Morarji Desai and others became despondent. They simply waited for the more hopeful days ahead, but their crusade against injustice and tyranny, they thought not without bitterness, would not be in vain. In the meantime, that over-confident and misguided woman politician, Mrs. Gandhi, suddenly announced in last January on general elections. Obviously she thought that the country was ready to re-elect her with an overwhelming majority and that the 19-month emergency period had kept things set for her another term as prime minister. Well, that was that!

NARAIN

The credit for Mrs. Gandhi's downfall should rightly go to her immediate opponent, Raj Narain. He steadfastly pursued her and got her convicted by the high court in 1975 and finally led her to a humiliating defeat in March 1977. A few of her much-hated stooges known for corruption, maladministration and arrogance, like Bansi Lal, and the man "responsible for manipulation of news and other distortions of the mass media", V.C. Shukla, and that little upstart Sanjay Gandhi who thought that the country was his grandfather's property, were all badly routed by the ballot and a good many others of the party had to run away for their lives after losing their deposits.

That showed that India would not remain subdued, suppressed and impotent for long. The spirit of the common people revolted against injustice and oppression, and that same indomitable spirit emboldened the millions of India to "kick out" the tyrannical regime that came out with a "phoney emergency" for its unabashed survival. Those poor people truly "practised non-violent non-cooperation with the Government" which tried about everything from the mass arrests of innocent political workers to the extent of creating a network of national and international espionage!

MYTH

But the spirit of the people triumphed. They cast off their fear psychosis and walked with their heads high to the polling booths. With one voice they shattered the myth and the bogey built up by Mrs. Gandhi's call for stability and discipline when the whole country knew that she herself was the most corrupt and indisciplined politician who was guilty of creating tensions, rigging the elections, telling lies rather deliberately and repeatedly, and so on. Anyway the people of India stood united for the first time in thirty years, and that also brought to the opposition camp such old stalwarts like Jagjivan Ram and Mrs. Gandhi's own aunt, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, and many others.

GIMMICKS

The cheap gimmicks displayed from time to time by Mrs. Gandhi proved futile, and ere long the people of India came out to tell the world that they were no longer boorish. If U.S.A. could defeat an incumbent President, and if U.K. and Canada could oust the incumbent prime ministers on occasions, India too could express through millions of voices and votes that it was capable of throwing out a thoroughly corrupt and arrogant prime minister who paraded the name of that old Gandhi. However, India asserted its place as a bastion of democracy in Asia. India would no more tolerate any nonsense as was seen in the recent days. People coming to power with the names of their fathers or husbands should be aware of the fact that they could cheat a few people for some time but not all people for all time.

As one hailing from India I am happy and proud of being an Indian today. I was feverishly waiting for that oppressive and illegal regime to end. But I am baffled by the outlook of a good many of my countrymen who have settled outside India.

Anyway I salute those millions of suppressed people of India who stood up boldly to put an end to an obnoxious regime. Let us hope that India will henceforth flourish politically as well as economically as a country of genuine and mature democracy, and let us wish the best of luck to people who came out victorious!!!

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66. ZARATHUSTRA
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86. ANANDA MATH
87. BIRBAL THE JUST
88. GANGA
89. GANESHA*
90. CHAITANYA MAHAPRABHU
91. HITOPADESHA CHOICE OF FRIENDS
92. SAKSHI GOPAL
93. KANNAGI
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Trudeau

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, March 31, 1977.
Minister Pierre Trudeau wa
guest of honour at Y
Krishnamurti's dance reci
the allied classical styl
Bharata Natyam and Kuc
here on Monday, March 28
performance was organize
the National Arts Cent
collaboration with the
High Commission.

Mr. Trudeau, who already
had an opportunity of witn
this ballerina's dance in
Delhi during his visit to
some years ago, told me th
was much impressed by
innovativeness, communi
power and stage techniqu
expressed this view at a rec
given on the occasion by the
Commissioner, Mr. U. S. B

The Prime Minister app
to have particularly enjoye
Krishna-Sabdam number i
romantic Kuchipudi
depicting a gopi (milk
offering her love to Lord Kri
Apart from this, the
repertoire included Var
Navarasa Slokam and Ti
and when the two-hour pr
came to a close, Yamini was
a prolonged applause b
distinguished and apprec
audience that thronged
prestigious theatre.

DANCING ON A PLATE

Ranking as one of the for
exponents of the Indian cla
dance today, Miss Krishna
held the audience spell-b
practically throughout, exec
the various dance sequences
meticulous precision. All g
charm and glamour, she ga
dazzling display of foot
facial expressions and
gestures alike in a ma
fashion. What perhaps del
the audience most was
dancing on a plate, pro
across the stage with her v
feet, first crossed and
parallel and vigorous
movements.

Even though she ma
needing to shed some
portliness she has put on, it
did not appear to make
difference, as was evident

Mont

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Ganasaraswathi,
Pattammal gave a music c
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difficult to separate, Patta
from her Music. She is mus
the music is she. Pattam
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Montreal was lucky to have
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enlightened the audience wi
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like a soft stream ru
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wisdom. She sang the
Pantuvarali and sang the
'Ramanatham Baje'. 'Am I
in your hands?' in senjuruti
thrilled the audience. 'Ma
Madhusudana' in Nav
Kannada, just after
Sivakumar's solo Miruthan
looked as if she thanked G
giving such a wonderfu
(Sivakumar is her son
accompanied her
Miruthangam). Her R
Tanam Pallavi gave the com
fullness. Her brother
Jayaraman sang with her a
Ananthakrishnan played

ser boorish. If U.S.A. could
feat an incumbent President,
if U.S.A. and Canada could
the incumbent prime min-
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ld express through millions of
es and votes that it was
able of throwing out a
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ever, India assumed its place
bastion of democracy in Asia
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ar with the names of their
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not all people for all times.
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y and proud of being an
an today. I was feverishly
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al regime to end. But I am
ed by the outlook of a good
of my countrymen who
settled outside India.
way I salute those millions of
ressed people of India who
up boldly to put an end to
noxious regimes. Let us hope
India will henceforth flourish
rally as well as economically
country of genuine and
ce democracy, and let us
the best of luck to people
came out victorious!!

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TRIBUTOR
UIRIES
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Trudeau attends dance

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, March 31, 1977. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was the guest of honour at Yamini Krishnamurti's dance recital of the allied classical styles of Bharata Natyam and Kuchipudi here on Monday, March 28. The performance was organized by the National Arts Centre in collaboration with the Indian High Commission.

Mr. Trudeau who already once had an opportunity of witnessing this ballerina's dance in New Delhi during his visit to India some years ago, told me that he was much impressed by her innovativeness, communicative power and stage technique. He expressed this view at a reception given on the occasion by the High Commissioner, Mr. U. S. Bajpai.

The Prime Minister appeared to have particularly enjoyed the Krishna Sabdam number in the romantic Kuchipudi style depicting a gopi (milkmaid) offering her love to Lord Krishna. Apart from this, the rich repertoire included Varnam, Navarasa Slokams and Tillana, and when the two-hour program came to a close, Yamini was given a prolonged applause by the distinguished and appreciative audience that thronged the prestigious theatre.

DANCING ON A PLATE

Ranking as one of the foremost exponents of the Indian classical dance today, Miss Krishnamurti held the audience spell-bound practically throughout, executing the various dance sequences with meticulous precision. All grace, charm and glamour, she gave a dazzling display of footwork, facial expressions and hand gestures alike in a masterly fashion. What perhaps delighted the audience most was her dancing on a plate, propelled across the stage with her vibrant feet, first crossed and then parallel and vigorous arm movements.

Even though she may be starting to shed some of the sprightliness she has put on, it really did not appear to make much difference, as was evident from her frisking about the stage with perfect ease, felicity and rhythm.

Live orchestral music was provided by T. Sathyvel Subramanyam (mridangam), Kalyana Subramanyam Ramamurthy (vocalist), Brahddeswaram Kalyanasundram (nattuvaner) and Sergi Lakshmiah (flute).

The origin of Bharata Natyam which has now become a popular form of classical dance all over India, can be traced to the Natya Shastra, the text handed down by the sage Bharata 2,000 years ago. Directed by Brahama, the Creator, who revealed to him the art of Natyam (dance-drama), Bharata composed a performance for presentation to the gods. Thus this dance style became a holy ritual and flourished for centuries as a purely devotional art-form performed by Devadasis in the temples of South India.

THE KUCHPUDI STYLE

Deriving its name from a village in Andra Pradesh, the Kuchipudi style, combining dance and drama, was born some 400 years ago, the performers portraying themes through gestures and mime with song and speech. Kuchpudi incorporates all the three aspects of the histrionic art as expounded by the Indian classical texts — Nritta (decorative dance), Nritya (expository dance) and Natya (dramatic acting).

Even though a brief introduction was given in the beginning, a small explanation before each number would have enabled the non-Indian audience present to understand the nuances properly. This is an essential requirement that should be kept in mind for all future Indian cultural programs.

Miss Krishnamurti arrived in Canada on March 25 on the conclusion of a month's hectic professional coast-to-coast tour of the USA arranged by the Asia Society of New York, during which she made as many as 18 appearances. Her visit to Toronto and Ottawa was sponsored by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Ottawa bids farewell to Bajpai

A group of people of Indian origin gave a warm and affectionate farewell luncheon at the Chateau Laurier to H.E. Uma S. Bajpai High Commissioner of India, who is leaving for Switzerland after four and a half years in Canada.

Naturally there were some speeches. All the four speakers touched on the difficult times Mr. Bajpai had to face as far as Indo-Canadian relations are concerned. Dr. Harsha Dehejia, the emcee for the occasion talked about the many successful negotiations that Mr. Bajpai has held with the officials concerned and how much his excellent efforts to represent India so well have been appreciated.

Dr. John Samuel said he was tested in fire during the atomic fallout period and he came out shining. He said "Mr. Bajpai has seen the best of relations between India and Canada, as well as the worst of relations.

His outstanding quality is his disarming sincerity. He is concerned about the people of Indian origin here now facing problems of Paki-busting and Paki-bashing."

Shamsher Singh who has worked with Mr. Bajpai for three and a half years said "it was indeed both an education and a pleasure to serve with him." He added that Mr. Bajpai is not only a competent and accomplished diplomat but "what, in my judgement really distinguishes him is his exceptional devotion to duty, his persistent efforts to promote the interests of his country and his absolute loyalty to the cause he serves. These are rare qualities in a position where one can so easily slide into a life of superficial performance and self-serving comfort." Dr. R.L. Singhal said Mr. Bajpai's contributions to Indo-Canadian relations had indeed been immense, particularly when one recalls the unusual strain which these have recently been subjected to — entirely new experience in these relationships which no other Indian High Commissioner to Canada ever had to deal with before. He added "we all remember the poise, depth, the insight and the perception as well as your scholarly manner with which you responded to every single criticism uttered or written in the Canadian press. You have an unusual knack to deal with tough international problems and your fine dipolmacy, your tenacity, the forcefulness in steering new projects have become apparent to all of us. It was you who established a new Consulate office in Toronto with emphasis on Trade and Commerce. We are all grateful to you for having taken all the necessary steps to acquire the piece of land on which we hope your successor will erect a prestigeous building that we can all be proud of".

Uma S. Bajpai

In reply Mr. Bajpai said he is leaving with some dissapointments since the negotiations on Indo-Canadian relations haven't been as successful as he would like them to be. Another regret was that he was unable to see a new Chancery built. He also expressed his concern over the problems faced by people of Indian origin in Canada. He thanked all those who have helped him directly and indirectly in their own ways in putting across India's viewpoints.

The Consul General of India M.L. Suri, The Manager Canada for Air India T.K. Rao, The Director of the Government of India Tourist Office Mrs. L. Nadhan, The representative of the State Bank of India M. Khan jointly hosted a farewell party for H.E. Mr. U.S. Bajpai, The High Commissioner for India at the Sheraton Ballroom, Sheraton Centre in Toronto. In the photograph above are Mr. Rao, Mr. Khan, Mrs. Nadhan, H.E. Mr. Bajpai and Mr. Suri.

Montreal news

By Sarasi Raj

AN ANCIENT EVENING

Ganasaraswathi, D.K. Pattammal gave a music concert at Pollack Hall, McGill University on March 26, sponsored by Karnatic Music Academy of North America. It is difficult to separate Pattammal from her Music. She is music and her music is she. Pattammal is one of the top most artistes of India singing in the ancient traditional style of Muthuswami Dikshatar the great composer of songs in Sanskrit. Her Guru was Ambi Dikshidar son of Muthuswami Dikshidar, a scholar in Carnatic music. Montreal was lucky to have her on that evening at the edge of her Western tour. Pattammal enlightened the audience with her artistic artistry. Her music was just like a soft stream running smoothly in a serene garden of wisdom. She sang the raga Panthuvarali and sang the song 'Ramanatham Baje'. 'Am I a doll in your hands?' in senjuruti really thrilled the audience. 'Madhava Madhusudana' in Navarasa Kannada, just after Mr. Sivakumar's solo Miruthangam, looked as if she thanked God for giving such a wonderful son (Sivakumar is her son who accompanied her with Miruthangam). Her Ragam Thanam Pallavi gave the concert a fullness. Her brother D.K. Jayaraman sang with her and A. Ananthakrishnan played violin. Her husband, the sole creditor of all Pattammal's success in the world of Music was there giving all the encouragements needed. Thanks to the wonderful services to the world of arts given by the Carnatic Music academy of North America. (Those who want the tape of the above concert contact Ananth at 392-6730 or 671-8790).

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

India, Pakistan and Bangladesh jointly entertained a fully packed auditorium on the same day March 26 late in the evening with songs, instrumental music and dances. Kalpalatha Mukesh Fitteau was the main artiste who thrilled the audience with her classical Bharathanatyam. The Gautamas (Nirmala and daughter) of Ottawa sang and danced a modern dance. The program was organized by South Asia Student Association and International Student Association by its President Mohammad Tahir Ali, at Moyese Hall, McGill University.

Beaten on subway, Indian hangs self

Indal Narine, 22, the Guyanese man who was beaten at a subway station Jan. 7, hanged himself in Edmonton on March 19. Edmonton police confirmed the suicide but refused to elaborate on Narine's death.

Immigration authorities in Toronto had been reviewing Narine's status in Canada. Following the racially motivated assault, Narine admitted he had entered "more than two years ago" as a student but began working about nine months later when he finished his course.

Immigration spokesman Gary Duncan said no decision had been made on Narine's legality in Canada. "There were no warrants out for him."

Shortly after immigration authorities began reviewing his case Narine told The Star: "I'm very embarrassed to go back to my country. I don't want to go back."

Narine, of Dufferin St., had worked as a kitchen helper in a Metro restaurant.

In the assault, Narine was pushed against the side of a train when it stopped at the Victoria Park station.

He told police he was on his way home from work when three men on the platform shouted "Hey Paki." When he replied he wasn't from Pakistan they knocked him down and kicked him.

He was in hospital for two days with a black eye, sore ribs, cuts and scratches on his face.

TORONTO STAR

Action/Adaptation holds meeting

By S. Mani

A discussion group was held by Action Adaption at the Womens Information and Referal Centre in Montreal. Those present were representative of women from all walks of life housewives, scientists, mothers, journalists, social workers secretaries, trainees, technoligsts and many more.

Action Adaption is a new venture that aims at helping families of South Asian origin orient themselves with life in Canada.

SAINT NIRANKARI MISSION

The newly formed Ottawa branch of Saint Nirankari Mission will be holding regular meetings at the home of R.C. Verma, 87 Fairmont Avenue. For further information, call 725-2462.

IDS sponsors Schumacher seminars

India Development Service is sponsored a large conference in Chicago titled "Live from the Midwest" with several American groups interested in Appropriate Technology and it was attended by about two thousand persons. Dr. E.F. Schumacher was a major speaker and contributor to the conference held from March 28 to 30.

Senator Charles Percy hosted a [illegible] for Dr. Schumacher on March 28 welcoming him to Chicago. Guests included seven [illegible] as well as about forty Americans.

Four Indian groups joined India Development Service in honoring Dr. Schumacher and thanking [illegible] for his contribution to the development of India.

Dr. E.F. Schumacher has been a pioneer in considering the direction that "development" has taken in the Western World and [illegible] the basic ideas on which it has been based. [illegible] which has been a major field of influence. Dr. [illegible] Schumacher [illegible] worked [illegible] as well as the [illegible] finding technology [illegible] appropriate to the Indian village situation, which is labour intensive and uses little capital and energy.

[illegible] what Schumacher has expounded and has found so useful for the Third World is being found appropriate for the [illegible] world as well.

One of the most fascinating aspects of it is the concept of developing products for a local area from the local materials, a regional approach to economics.

Senator Charles Percy (Rep., Illinois) related Schumacher's ideas to the needs of the American people to conserve energy and look for reasonable alternatives to the present system of development.

Senator Percy mentioned Schumacher's experience in India and reflected that he, too, had learned much by visiting the sub-continent.

Four other Indian groups joined with India Development Service to honor Dr. Schumacher and thank him for his contribution to the development of India.

A beautiful hand-lettered plaque was presented to him by S.R. Hiremath, Chairman of India Development Service. The plaque stated that India Development Service, Chicago, is joined by Association of Indians in America, New York, India Development Group, London, India League of America, Chicago, and Society for Rapid Advancement of India, Los Angeles in honoring Dr. E.F. Schumacher for his pioneering ideas and valuable contributions in the area of intermediate technology and technology appropriate to developing countries. His close ties with India and his contributions to development work there were gratefully acknowledged.

Dr. Schumacher replied that his ideas were derived from Mahatma Gandhi, whom he believes to be a leading economist of the Twentieth Century, so his interest in India had come naturally. He thanked the organizations for acknowledging his special interest in India.

The presentation was made at the University of Illinois Circle Campus and was part of the conference "Live from the Midwest: Appropriate Technology for People", which was co-sponsored by IDS and several American organizations. The conference, attended by over 2,000 people from all walks of life, centered around the ideas propagated by Dr. Schumacher.

Dr. Schumacher spoke to the conference both in its opening sessions and on several other occasions throughout the three day conference. He several times mentioned the ideas of Gandhi and how he was influenced by them.

IDS Conference during Dr. Schumacher's Visit

Protect your children against disease through immunization.

This is what Ontario is doing to help you.

Immunization protects against polio, diphtheria, measles, rubella (German measles), whooping cough, mumps and tetanus. Although often considered to be "childhood diseases," they are anything but minor – measles, for instance, can lead to encephalitis (brain disease), a cause of retardation.

Here in Ontario, the Ministry of Health provides the vaccines and your Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP) pays a fee to the physician for administering them.

But the *responsibility* for immunization – for making sure your children are protected – is still up to you. Have your children immunized by your family physician. Or, for school age children, use school immunization programs provided by Health Units.

Immunization is quick and convenient – vaccines against several diseases are often combined. And the only way to control these diseases is to immunize as many people as possible.

Your Ontario Government is doing its share – by providing vaccines and paying for immunization through OHIP.

Do *your* share – make sure your children are immunized. Consult your family physician, public health nurse or local medical officer of health.

A free booklet, "Immunization is your responsibility," is available with a chart showing what diseases your children should be immunized against, and at what ages. For your copy, write to:

Health Resource Centre
Communications Branch
Ontario Ministry of Health
Hepburn Block, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1S2

Dennis Timbrell,
Minister of
Health

William Davis,
Premier

Province of Ontario

Korner
Kitch

Mrs.

PAYESH

1/2 cup basmati rice, wa
hours
3 1/2 cups homogenized
1/3 tsp. salt
1 1/4 cups sugar or to
1 qt. half & half milk
1 bay leaf
1/2 cup white raisins
2 oz. sliced almond
1 oz. chopped pistachio
10 cardamons, ground
2 tbsp. rose water

Drain rice. Cook with m
starts to boil. Cover and
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gently, stirring most of
the mixture is very thic
few more minutes. Add
mix well. Simmer anoth
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NUT BALLS

1/4 cup honey
1 tsp. vanilla and 1/8
1/2 cup powdered skim
1/4 cup chopped pecan

Put in a bowl honey, van
Stir with a wooden spoo
on a board sprinkled lig
stand until firm enough
These are a very good
Serve with hot coffee o

Panchal Mansaram is
world's very few seriou
Makers. His collages
the form of paintings
Media; short films;
serigraphs, photograph
tapes, mixed media
Banners, Blue Prints,
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He had his first one m
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ment Group, London, India League of America, Chicago, and Society for Rapid Advancement of India, Los Angeles in honoring Dr. E.F. Schumacher for his pioneering ideas and valuable contributions in the area of intermediate technology and technology appropriate to developing countries. His close ties with India and his contributions to development work there were gratefully acknowledged.

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Korner Kitchen

Mrs.Pranati SenGupta

PAYESE

1/2 cup basmati rice, washed and soaked in 1 cup cold water for 2 hours
3 1/2 cups homogenized milk
1/3 tsp. salt
1 1/4 cups sugar or to taste
1 qt. half & half milk
1 bay leaf
1/2 cup white raisins
2 oz. sliced almond
1 oz. chopped pistachio
10 cardamoms, ground
2 tbsp. rose water

Drain rice. Cook with milk and salt, stirring all the time, until milk starts to boil. Cover and simmer until rice is cooked and most of the milk absorbed. Add half & half, bay leaf and bring to a boil again, stirring all the time with a wooden spoon. Reduce heat and cook gently, stirring most of the time (uncovered) about 2 hours, or until the mixture is very thick and creamy. Add sugar and cook another few more minutes. Add raisins, ground cardamon, rose water and mix well. Simmer another 10 minutes. Mix in nuts. Remove from heat and pour into a nice crystal bowl. Chill before serving.

NUT BALLS

1/4 cup honey
1 tsp. vanilla and 1/8 tsp. salt
1/2 cup powdered skim milk
1/4 cup chopped pecan

Put in a bowl honey, vanilla, salt. Mix and add skim milk and nuts. Stir with a wooden spoon until well blended. Pat into a ball and put on a board sprinkled lightly with sugar. Knead until creamy. Let stand until firm enough to shape into 1 inch balls. Roll in sugar. These are a very good treat - high in protein and delicious too. Serve with hot coffee or tea.

Toronto news

IMMIGRATION:

Tornto: Canada's new immigration act given in Bill C-24 has received much criticism from the ethnic minorities. The general concern is about the discretionary powers of immigration officers, types of regulations forthcoming from the immigration dept., lack of protection against racial discrimination etc. Dr. Samir Basu of NACOI met members of the community and immigration specialists such as Paul Copeland, Freda Hawkins, Martin O'Connell etc.

Comments are being prepared on this bill and some lobbying was initiated. Comments should be sent to the Standing Committee for the Immigration Act, Bud Cullen and all M.P's. Urban Alliance on Race Relations NACOI, IIAS etc., are working on this bill.

MC MURTY

Toronto: Several meetings were held with the members of many East Indian Organizations including NACOI, IIAS, Urban Alliance to discuss various issues. In response to Mr. MCMurty's (Attorney General) request for a community report on the subject of "Racial Violence against East Indians and Possible Remedies", a group has been formed to prepare the report. A preliminary outline of the report has been prepared.

CONFERENCE:

It has been decided that the conference "Indians in Toronto" will be held in the Holiday Inn, May 14-15, Tornto. The conference program includes an opening session with 3 speakers, five workshops and a dinner.

Krishnamurti, agile and graceful

By Manjula Parakot

Balasaraswati the legendary queen of abhinaya once said "Yamini is the finest of the younger dancers in the classical tradition". Last week in Toronto, where Yamini performed before a packed house, she lived up to Balasaraswati's expectations. Her tight control of rhythm combined with her totally uninhibited style lent her repertoire both excellence and charm.

Her innovative technique as well as her strong personality which she is reputed for projecting both on stage as well as off it, permeated into the audience holding it spellbound during the entire performance. My experience proved that I would sooner have landed an interview with the formidable Stalin or Mao than with la dame Yamini who stubbornly refused to see the press and resented photographs being taken during her show.

The evening began with the "alaripu" highlighting the classical ritualistic lines of dance. Next was a "varnam" in kamash or melody raga depicting the theme of love. Yamini was at her best in this item - her tempo and flexibility of limbs such that it belies her age and the sringara or erotic sentiments depicted so superbly with absolutely no inhibitions at all.

The "navarasas" of nine classical sentiments were portrayed in Bharatanatyam style with Yamini doing full justice to karuna (pity) and hasyam (scorn). Personally I find the navarasas depicted in pure Kathakali style more perfect and striking. Here the dancer not only makes full use of eyes and eyebrows but every other facial muscle to depict each distinct bhava or sentiment. I could not help but make a comparison with Dhananjayan's portrayal of the same which was par excellence. The "tillana" that followed highlighted the three elements of classical dance - speed, stability and line.

The second half of the program was done in Kuchipudi style, starting with a gopi dance depicting a humanized Lord Krishna devoid of divinity. Performed in the most romantic of Kuchipudi tradition, Yamini's abhinaya full of coquetry and charm was a delightful treat to the audience. The next item "mandookashabdam" - a mini ballet on the frog who turned into Mandodari and won Ravana's heart was well done. This was followed by "krishnashabdam" partly performed on a plate, with Yamini displaying pleasing acrobatic skills combined with artistry and grace.

While one admires Yamini's incredible agility and energetic style smoothly blended with sinuous grace and expressive charm, one also wonders why the artiste did not capitalise on her versatility by introducing an Odissi number or two which would have lent variety to a program that concentrated largely on rhythmic speed.

It is melody that lends vitality to a dance recital and Yamini's musical quarternity consisting of Subramaniyam (mridangam), Kalyana Sundaram (cymbals), Lakshmaiya (flute) and Ramamurti (vocalist) were superb. Special mention should be made of Ramamurti, who with his distinct singing style, highlighted by his beautiful voice, provided a musical treat to music lovers.

The evening proved a tremendous success and all artists in the group richly deserved the repeat standing ovation they received from the Toronto audience.

Mansaram holds Ottawa exhibition

Panchal Mansaram is one of the world's very few serious Collage-Makers. His collages appear in the form of paintings in Mixed Media, short films, writings, serigraphs, photographic, video-tapes, mixed media concerts, Banners, Blue Prints, and Electrostatic Transfer Colour Prints.

He had his first one man show in 1952 in a Temple's Garage in Mount Abu India (where he was born). Since then he has shown his work in International Exhibitions, National and Local shows. He had one man shows or group participation in the following countries: Canada, U.S.A., Netherlands, England, India, Japan, Africa, West Germany, Yugoslavia, and Austria.

His paintings won him awards in Canada and India. He was also a recepient of Dutch Government Fellowship.

Mansaram's paintings generally mirror the life he has around him, the joy, the excitement, the happiness and a little bit of the chaos. He uses photography as a tool and he uses it in a collage medium, combining it with printmaking and manipulation of form to create an overall effect and finished piece. He uses any theme which is available to express the feeling of the image which he has seen.

His present works, "Blueprints" have a very dream-like quality and the colour just carries you into the dream image.

His latest one man show was recently held in Ottawa. His works were displayed here at the Foyer Gallery of the City Hall from March 18 to 27.

Mr. Mansaram lives in Burlington, Ontario and he teaches art.

Panchal Mansaram

SUPERANNUATION

By: Manjula Parakot

Those numberless days
When Time stands still
Yet seems to fly by
Beckoning, leading
To the Unknown End.

Call it Senility,
Progressive katabolism,
Advancing serenity,
A second Childhood.

Quenched ambitions,
Watching
One's genetic inheritance
Passed on
To the Third Generation:

The Dusk of Life
The entire period
Spent waiting
For
The Ultimate Hour
Of escape
Into Freedom.
Or will it be
Eternal Captivity?

INDO-GDR TRADE PACT SIGNED

New Delhi, Mar. 30 (Samachar): India and East Germany have signed a new trade and payments agreement for the period 1977-80.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

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COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME----------------
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U.S. cheques, please include an additional 25 cents to cover service charges.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Suitable match for attractive and slim Aggarwal girl, 21, 5'3", B.A. Senior Cambridge from East Africa. Presently residing in England. Completed a secretarial course. Uncle well settled in Ontario. Reply M-1225, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from mature, good-looking women for Hindu divorced gentleman 50 - good health - good job. Canadian citizen - write details to M-1226, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable, tallish, well proportioned, established and settled handsome Hindu boy around 25 for really beautiful, accomplished, fair complexioned, slim and educated immigrant girl: 5'4", entering 21. Reply M-1227, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence with photograph, invited from qualified girls for well established engineer, M.S., Punjabi Brahmin, 5'10", 34, 155 lbs. Reply M-1228, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for an attractive, slim Hindu girl, 20, 5'2", Library Science from India presently in Canada. Caste no bar. M-1229, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for a handsome electrical engineer, 26, well settled in Canada from a beautiful attractive girl of Indian family. Please write with recent photographs and other particulars to M-1230, The Canadian India Times.

Required Sikh or Hindu male, professional for marriage to lovely Indian girl. Write Box 494, Brampton, Ontario.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a Punjabi girl, 28, M.A. B.Ed. Early marriage in Canada/India. Details with returnable photograph requested. M-1231, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled educated North Indian gentlemen with residence status in Canada or USA for a beautiful 30 year old divorcee girl living in Canada. Send particulars, returnable photograph to M-1232, The Canadian India Times.

Match for 24 yrs., six feet, healthy handsome boy from respectable Saraswat Brahmin family. Relatives well settled in Toronto. Parents of educated beautiful girls forward particulars with recent photo to Box M-1233, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for Hindu male, 29, 5'9", medium built, landed immigrant for 2½ years, Electrical Technician, five figure salary. Caste no bar. Reply to 650, Parliament St., #1606, Toronto, Ont. M4X 1R3.

Horoscope

Horoscope - casting, palm-reading, 26 years experience. All problems solved. Spiritual healing, Meditation, Yoga lessons. Call - Dev. 766-2626 Toronto.

BORN TO:

Dr. Ballah and **Mohini Naidu** a son, **Shamu James Naidu.**

Dr. Debabrata and **Mrs. Sikha DasGupta** a daughter, **Ritula.** Sister for **Piali.**

Dr. Singhal appointed chairman

Dr. R.L. Singhal has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology, University of Ottawa.

Dr. Singhal joined the University in 1966 as Assistant Professor and after a short period of six years became full professor. He has over 250 publications to his credit and belongs to all major societies in the fields of physiology and pharmacology.

Swami Chinmayananda to visit Ottawa

Swami Chinmayananda who is "dedicated to unveiling the harmony and totality of the Universe," will be in Ottawa from May 1 to 5, 1977. He will be giving a free series of lectures during this period.

The visit has been arranged by the Chinmayananda Welcoming Committee in Cooperation with the Ottawa and Carleton universities.

The Swami proposes no new theories of his own but rather is concerned with restating and revitalizing the ancient wisdom, making it real, valid and urgently necessary in our modern times with unprecedented strains and stresses enveloping and baffling the whole world.

Swami Chinmayananda is a great and accredited source and fountainhead to gain the knowledge thereof. Thus this is a rare opportunity for Ottawans.

The lectures will be held daily at 7:30 p.m. from May 1 through 5 at the Engineering Building, Ottawa University.

All are welcome.

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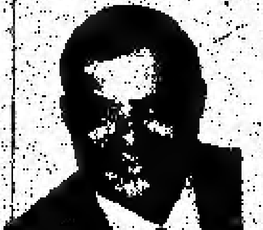

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